Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor. LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 14, 1837. No. 37 Vol. 521

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS OF LOW ORENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance $2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 months 3 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞ Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be *post paid*, or they *will not be taken out of the office.*

ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, $1,50; three months $4; six months $7,50, twelve months $15. Longer ones in proportion.

From the Christian Register.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Sweet is the bread that toil has won,
And sweet the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful helpmate sings:
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near;
And O, how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gather'd here!

A thousand songsters welcome me
Forth to my daily toil,
And flowers of many a form and hue
Unspringing from the soil:
The Spring with promise beckons me
To sow the needful grain,
And glorious Autumn, thankful, shows
Its harvest mantled plain.

The student in his narrow cell
Reads by his midnight lamp:
I read in Nature's open book
Truths of immortal stamp:
While monarchs tremble on their thrones,
And quakes the city's lord,
I firmly stand upon the earth,
A basis deep and broad.

Sweet is the bread that toil has won,
And sweet the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful helpmate sings:
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near;
And O, how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here!

IMPROMPTU.

On a Lady who is said to refrain habitually from all evil speaking.

Blest are the lips that open but to bless!
That never yet the gentle heart belied!
Still prompt to smile, to praise, or to caress—
And ever slow to censure or to chide!
Blest shall they be on earth by all who hear,
Nor their vocation change in Heaven above!
For what do angel lips in that bright sphere
But sing of praise, of mercy, and of love?

The following, significant of the wonders of creation, furnishing abundant evidence of a "Great First Cause"—is from Mrs Dix'—

THE GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

There's not a leaf within the bower;
There's not a bird upon the tree;
There's not a dew drop on the flower;
But bears the impress, Lord, of thee.

Thy hand the varied leaf designed,
And gave the bird its thrilling tone;
Thy power the dew-drop's tint combined,
Till like the diamond's blaze it shone.

Yes, dew-drops, leaves, and birds, and all,
The smallest, like the greatest things;
The sea's vast space, the earth's wide ball,
Alike proclaim thee King of Kings.

But man alone to heavens can heaven,
Thanksgiving's conscience-strains can raise;
To favored man alone 'tis given,
To join the angelic choir in praise.

WHEAT; IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

The New York Farmer publishes a letter from the Rev. Mr. Coleman announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a few years past has been destructive of wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited, wherever he made his appearance very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the state of New York wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I know another instance in the same State, where, though the straw was large, and the appearance promising, yet from 13 bushels sown not more than seven were obtained.

I know other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut I have heard complaints every where, and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain the would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year: and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insect have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to light upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending to the inner side, to deposite his egg between the stock and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms. From this egg the worm is generated which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any further observations are of no importance, unless, we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the insect—No preparation of the seed or ground has yet been found effectual to this end

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security, as the seasons for flies have passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack.

Spring wheat sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June, has been untouched, though in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be fortunate if in attempting to escape the fly he does not get nipt by frost.

I have now, however the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe, will prove an effectual as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive.—Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me, on a late tour of agricultural enquiry and observation, by Dr. Diquint Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H., an intelligent, enlightened, and practical farmer whose crop of wheat usually averages from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast on the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it taking his proper breadth or cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple.—The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance The lime, or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down upon, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive three successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited at the same time, the field of a Mr. Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Dr. Lyman to make this application. The field consists of several acres. He did it; it has proved successful, and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received direct and indefinite communications that the experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H.; but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details. HENRY COLEMAN.

From the Newburyport Herald.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

Within the last four years, there have been 2,114 engagements between the Christinos and Carlists, in which 314,158 men have been killed. The cause of this bloody civil war in that country is as unknown to many of the people of the United States as are the horrors and bloodshed with which it has been attended. An account of its origin we give briefly as follows:

According to the ancient laws of Spain, women could inherit the throne as well as men. The old family being extinct about the beginning of the last century, the crown was bestowed upon a French prince, of the house of Bourbon, and the salique law adopted as a part of the new settlement. The late king Ferdinand married in his old age for the fourth or fifth time a young princess of Naples, by whom he might transmit the crown. The first of the marriage proving a daughter, he hastily collected together a mock cortes, and partly by force, partly by persuasion, partly by bribery, induced them to alter the organic law of the kingdom in favor of the young princess; thus excluding, by a decree made expressly for the occasion, his brother, who was the rightful heir. This was so obviously unjust, as being a selfish violation of the very tenure by which the present family occupies the throne, that popular discontent, soon after the death of the old king, broke out into open resistance. Don Carlos was banished the kingdom, but soon returned and put himself at the head of the supporters of his cause.

His partisans comprise the hardy mountaineers of the Basque provinces, while the adherents of the existing government embrace the population of the more fertile provinces of the south.—Don Carlos has been defeated in bulletins a hundred times, yet always seems to have risen hitherto with additional strength from the fall. The Basque provinces, by which he is supported, contain the most republican population in Europe. The Basques are a laborious people, of high spirit and independent habits, who have ever maintained their rights against the monarchy of Spain, while the other provinces have long since sunk into a death-like state of slavery and misery. Ex President Adams says, that, in travelling through this part of Spain, he was struck with the democratic habits of the people, and the happy, cultivated appearance of the country, which more than any in Europe reminded him of his New England. These people have their own laws, vote their own taxes, and supply their own taxes, and supply their own contingent to the national forces. They are essentially free.

A PROPHECY.—A correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinack, July 25th, states, that General Brady says, the most extensive and horrid Indian war we have *ever* known in this country, is yet to come. The seat of it will be the Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians are becoming aware of their strength, being driven west and obliged to live all together.—The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sioux alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

Large numbers of persons have gone from New Orleans to visit the encampment of Creek Indians, about 3000 in number, at Pass Christian, where they are sojourning in comfortable quarters until the season arrives for their transportation to the West of the Mississippi. The editor of the New Orleans Bee says—

Among the head men and people, the influence of the Chief, Jim Boy, is immense. He is one of the finest specimens of the human species we ever saw; his form is symmetry itself, and his countenance quick and expressive. At a single glance you are convinced that his mental superiority is not inferior to his physical; and half an hour's conversation is sufficient to show you that he has not been inattentive to the instruction he has received from the white men. Cunning and discreet, he might hold his own against the most accomplished double-dealing politician, or the most ingenious sophist you can find. He is particularly guarded in what he says, and appears fully aware of the value of that sage remark of a Greek philosopher, that men have but one tongue and two ears, for the purpose of hearing more than they say.

LIBERTY, MO. Aug 10, 1837.

We learn from Fort Leavenworth, the Government is preparing to increase the force at that post, and the Quartermaster General has ordered a large addition to the Quarters to be erected as soon as possible.

This is as it should be. We have been too long neglected on this extensive frontier, exposed as we are, to the invasion of 10,000 armed Indians Four companies of Infantry will be ordered to that post as soon as quarters can be erected.—*Far West.*

Mr. Edward C. Collier, a young man lately from Bonthon county Ky. was drowned in the Kansas river four or five days ago. The deceased with two other persons attempted to wade across the stream, and when near the opposite shore, the water being very deep, after an unsuccessful attempt to swim, the unfortunate youth was drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain.—*ib.*

GREAT PRICE OF SHEEP.—At the annual fair of the sheep farms of Rambouillet, in June, fifty rams were put up, and such was the eagerness of the farmers to improve their flocks, that four of the finest produced upwards of 1,000fr each; but one most remarkable for its beauty and symmetry was sold to H. Symphal, farmer at Lymoval, in the Aisne, at the enormous price of 2,687fr. 50c.; another to Mr. Bouvry, at Poitcourt, in the Ardennes, for 2,150fr. and a third to M. Auberge, at Cramayal, in the Seine-et-Marne, for 2,000fr. The lowest price was 274fr. and the average produce of the whole fifty rams was 584fr. each. Thirteen ewes were sold singly at prices averaging 75fr. 25c. each, and 58 others were knocked down in one lot for 3,117fr. 50c.

BUGS!—OH! THE BUGS.—I do not mean bed bugs, but one of a different character, with a striped jacket which destroys our vines, squashes, melons, cucumbers, &c, being like that nondescript animal by some called the Garden Hog, in not waiting for them to come to maturity but seize and devour them as soon as above ground, but very much like them as to their shyness, as they are "coff," as the fly said, on the near approach of any one.—Sir, I last year planted my cucumbers, &c, near where grew some tansy at one corner—soon after up, the "striped jackets" attacked them, except those in the immediate vicinity of the tansy—observing this, I put round each hill some sprigs of tansy which caused the bugs to leave them, and by a few applications so as to keep it somewhat green, were kept off, as the scent is strong, and I believe not agreeable to them.—*Maine Farmer.*

A WINDFALL.

We were informed a few days ago by a gentleman on board the Brooklyn ferry boat, of a poor man with a large family, who was raised from poverty to wealth and affluence, under the following circumstances:

A Mr. T——n emigrated to the western country some ten years ago, accompanied by his wife and one child, and having some few thousands in cash, he invested it in Government lands, which in process of time, increased fourfold, and made him quite independent. During the last year the wife of this gentleman was taken from him by death, and soon after the two children. After remaining some few months at his abode, lonely and melancholy, he resolved to come to New York, and give his property to some humane or deserving family, and take up his abode with them, as he had no relative living. On his arrival in this city, he contrived to disguise his dress, in order that he might more effectually ascertain how a man without money could subsist in this great metropolis. It was late in the evening when he arrived. He applied at a boarding house for lodgings for the night and breakfast in the morning, but when he informed them that he had no means to pay them, they very deliberately kicked him out of doors—Not in the least daunted at this, his first reception, he applied at another house; after remaining some time, he informed the landlord he had no money, when he was very deliberately told he must clear out immediately. After going from place to place, and meeting with no better reception than he did at the first place, he finally concluded to leave the country for Europe, when accidentally he called at the house of a poor man in Brooklyn, with whom he staid a few days. He told the poor man he was a stranger in this part of the country, and that he had no means to recompense him for his kindness towards him. The poor man interested himself much in his behalf, and finally told him he was welcome to remain in his house until he could get some employment for him.—He said—"I will call on a gentleman to-day, and as you seem to be a man of good education; I will endeavor to get a situation for you." The western gentleman thanked him, and said he was willing to turn his hand to almost any thing. They both called upon this gentleman in reference to the situation spoken of, but a person had applied a few moments before and engaged the berth, and consequently he was thrown out of it. "Never mind," said the poor man to the Western gentleman, "return home with me, and no doubt I shall in a few days succeed in finding a situation for you—such as I have, you are welcome to partake of." "*I am satisfied,*" exclaimed the Western gentleman, "that I have found ONE in whose bosom dwells compassion for the poor and needy."—He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a $500 note, and handed it to him, and saying "take it, I am a wealthy man, you and your family shall become my heirs. I have travelled through N. York night after night, and could not find a solitary being but what would shun me when I told them I was moneyless. Now then, said he, I want you to sell all your effects, and go with me to the Western world, and to quote your own words—'Such as I have I give unto you,' which I think you will find no cause to complain of."

Perhaps it is needless to add that the poor man sold off his little furniture, and they all set off for the Western country, fully satisfied that each had fully realized his most ardent desire.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ESSEX.—Among a number of old men of war which were advertised in the English papers to be sold at Auction on the 6th of July, was the Frigate Essex, which our readers will recollect was taken during the late war, by the Phebe and Cherub, off Valparaiso, after a severe engagement. The Essex was built in Salem, Mass. She is advertised as being only 867 tons burthen.

GOOD ANECDOTE.—One day when the celebrated somnambulist, Mr. G. was being experimented upon, at a hotel in Connecticut, in presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, the servant, a rosy country girl, by the request of the exhibitor, brought in a blanket, and tarrying, seemed to look on some of the experiments with great interest, but seeing the somnambulist read the newspaper through several folds of the blanket, without the least difficulty, she blushed, very red, and edged her way sheepishly out of the room, exclaiming in a pet, to the great amusement of the spectators, that "if them are somnambly fellers could see through things arter that fashion, *she did'nt know what good a body's clothes did 'em.*"

WOMAN.

Mather Henry says "Woman was made out of the rib of the side of Adam - not out of the top, to rule him, nor out of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but out his side to be equal with him, under his arms to be protected by him."—Hear this, ye married men!

QUICK THOUGHT.—Your genuine Hibernian is one of the happiest fellows in the world at a prompt excuse. The Edinburg Courant says that an Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window of a house in Queen street, was making the best of his way to get out of sight as well as out of mind; but unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed "you broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and did'nt you see me running home for the money to pay for it?"

CONSUMPTION.—The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will in time, completely eradicate the disorder. Live temperately—avoid spirituous liquors—wear flannel next the skin, every morning, take half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wineglass full of the expressed juice of horehound. One who has tried it says, "four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me breath deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonised my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS No. 36, for 1837.—To be drawn September 16th,

Prizes of $30,000—$10,000—$5,000—2 of $2,500—4 of $2,000—10 of $1,500—and 200 of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.—Shares in proportion.

☞ *A liberal discount by the Package.*

A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the City Library,
36-tdd *Lexington Ky.*

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
NO. 49, MAIN STREET,
Are now receiving their first supplies of
Fall & Winter Goods
Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms.
Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1m

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,
NO. 52, MAIN STREET,

THEIR new supplies of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, consisting in part, of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths,
Flushings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats,
Mohair do do
Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres,
Sattinetts—striped, crossbarred and plain
Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia
Merinoes and Challa,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Muslin and Lace Collars,
Fall and Winter Shawls,
Red and White Flannels,
Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,
Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes,
Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,
Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN
CARPETING,
A LARGE STOCK, and
HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which will be sold on as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C & CO.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

For Rent

I WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WAREHOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms.

A. O. NEWTON.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please pay their accounts to THOMAS RAINEY.

JOHN R. CLEARY,
THOS. RAINEY.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-3t

A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day, by

D. BRADFORD,
7th Sept. 1837.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of ELISHA HIGBEE, dec'd., in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington, near the Nicholasville Turnpike, the following property of said decedent, to-wit:

A Tract of Land containing 81 ACRES, Horses, Cattle Sheep and Hogs; two Mules and two Jennies, with one Jack Colt; one Yoke of Oxen; one Wagon; 6 ton of Hemp; 7 acres of Hemp in the Stack; 20 acres of Corn in the Field; some Rye; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—The terms of the Land will be made known on the day of sale. The other property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, for all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; under $5, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JURETTA HIGBEE, *Ex'rx.*
sept. 6. 1837—36-tds.

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School on Monday, September the 4th.

J. LOGUE.
august 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON

HAVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching them the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full class. Lexington, Aug. 24, 1837 —34-3m

The Comic Almanac for 1838.

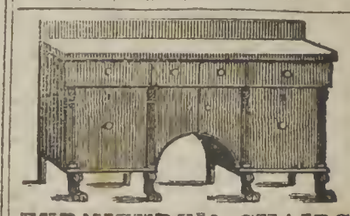
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will sell the following articles at the following prices, for CASH or approved credit—viz:

12lbs. Sugar, for $1.
6lbs. Coffee, do do
1lb. Tea, do do

They also inform their friends, that they may depend upon our selling as Low at any time, as any of our brother Grocers. Having a LARGE STOCK ON HAND, they invite their friends to call. S. & J. D. SWIFT,
Cheapside, opposite the Courthouse.
Lexington, Aug. 21, 1837.—34-1m



FURNITURE & CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture CHAIRS AND FURNITURE of every description. My Fall Stock is immensely large, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

SIDEBOARDS,
With Marble Tops, various patterns.
PIER & CENTRE TABLES,
Marble Tops—Mahogany do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables;
Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame Tables; Common do of all kinds; Mahogany and Cherry Wardrobes; Dressing and Plain Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; Washstands, fine and common.
SPRING AND SQUAB SEAT
SOFAS!
Covered with Plush Velvet and Hair Cloth.
Mahogany Parlor Chairs;
ROCKING CHAIRS,
With Spring Seats.
Bedsteads, fine & common.
On hand, a large assortment of
Fancy & Windsor CHAIRS,

Of every description and at various prices.

I earnestly solicit the public to call and examine my assortment. Persons going to housekeeping, who intend to make a large bill, will find it to their interest to buy of me, as I will make a liberal discount to those who buy a quantity. To persons who have been in the habit of buying their Furniture in Eastern cities or elsewhere, I would say that I cannot sell at Eastern prices, but I believe that I can deliver the Furniture in their houses, of as good a quality at Eastern prices, with the additional cost of carriage from the East. *Call and see, and make your own calculations.*

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. WM. WARNER complete, and I hanter Lexington to show a finer furnished house at the same or at less expense.

To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses in good order and free of expense.

I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to attend to Funeral calls, either in town or country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,
Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail.
Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-tf

CITY SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of the City School will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, at which time it is earnestly requested that all persons wishing their children to be admitted, will attend, as it is of great importance to have all that are admitted, to enter at the first of the Session.

JACOB ASHTON,
WM. A. LEAVY,
WM. H. RAINEY.
August 26, 1837.—35-3t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S
UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT
TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the *Hernia, Ruptures*, or what is commonly called *Bussen*, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky.
Isaiah Plummer, do. do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.
A. Symes, Nicholas county.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.
Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county.
William Willoughby, do. do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mrs. Finis' black, boy Fayette county.
Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.
——Mollitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Wheley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
——Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

☞ Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at *Shawnee Run P O., Mercer county, Ky.*, post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States. WM. ADAIR.

june 17, 1837—25-1y.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

To the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENAET AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES·

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating tho deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of Stato District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to suhstitute other banks, provided a suffieient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed.—The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had boen selected under tho act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become nonperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was led also to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassment before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruring receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period of the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited witb them, was too restricted to enable tho Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me previously to the actual suspensions of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorised by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess, in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act. passed about tho same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation permit. I am sure that I have but done justice to your feelings, in believing that this inconvenienc will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to tho good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not. surprising.—The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtile, that even impartial and well-informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy and extensive embarrassments in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views. so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to he attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety five millions: and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that time and the first January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received our banking capital was increased to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations, extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consquences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; tho extention to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half-millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts to an almost countless amount, for real estate, in existing on anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value, the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident, the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture. thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a stato of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments. tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of the capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects. in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from tho United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developements subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that the evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain; on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that, in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us by unprecedented expansions of the system of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain by banks, and in other ways, during the the years 1834, 1835, and 1836; will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade in the United States. With this redundancy of the paper currency. there arose in the country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credits for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects, to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe.—The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which in the actual posture of things here, could only de made through a general pressure and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses, and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between tho results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie paymenls by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people; point out the objects which call for your immediate attention,

They are—to regulate by law the safekeeping. transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in colleeting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measuses within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For tho deposite, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United Sates, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals as corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority ard deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions.—This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the causes have been attended with the same effects. A national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in tho derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation, not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to emplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and to extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the characters of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted.—Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and will deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of Bills of Exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and pernicious paper in circulation. This species of trafic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountananced by the Government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of affecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views have been transmitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorised to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange in gold or silver, but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughought distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it probably belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further that was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposedto that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties, and many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarressment to which the constitutional transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Bankig has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century; that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure, or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow-citizens, who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expressions of an increased conviction, that tho re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purposes promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated monied power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for safe-keeping and prompt payment of the monies to be received and full returns of their condition were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages tho measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it becomes necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury; and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount; whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people. in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights! To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves. whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations.—Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government influences the most subtle. founded or interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them. has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money, received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented; and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus the banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed around the circle with diminished speed.—This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit. and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource.—Abuses of credit and excesses of speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks is hazardous to the operations of the Government. at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes fo which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government.—Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an avarage of less than one daily for each state; in the City of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safekeeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases, than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns a part, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure, of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by tho people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last, upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

...difficulties will doubtless be encountered this season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations. The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the mind is naturally, and, with propriety, peculiarly sensitive.—Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practical extent, of all the concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue: not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form Goverment, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention n such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when the banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of the Executive officers: Besides this the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of President, and some other officers of the same departmen, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronge and influence of the Executive? But it is clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of the men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interferance on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that the prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interferance, even if higher motives be found inoperative. May not Congress so regulate, by law, supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with the banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of my constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded.—Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war: and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continned to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand, and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that, even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipts into the Treasury, of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports.—Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment.—We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten million of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purpose of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that once parted with it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertable into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience; an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government, or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing the ready presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public dues, it may be safely assumed that, no motive of convenience to the citizens requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government, introduces an unjust discriminat one between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgement, to view it in a very erroneous light.—The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by the law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privileges; but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; or takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and, by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importence; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt, be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposites should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere.—That such a condition of things should have occurred, is to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensible to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise money by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation.—For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it.—Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizens, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment; and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conductive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizens, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce; it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government; and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little: and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extened territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad; and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit.

The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford the abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occured which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measure of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union, which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 5th Sept. 1837.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY,.....SEPT.....14,.....1837.

We have no room, if we had the inclination for comments upon the most excellent Message of President Van Buren, which was issued in an Extra from this office on Monday last, and which is now published in the Gazette for preservation. We could not strengthen the views taken by the President by any remarks of ours. The slanders heaped upon him by the opposition, that his course was never disclosed by his writings, are fully answered by the message, for we have never read a more decisive document; and all we ask, is a close reading of the message, and a candid deliberation on the matters contained therein. We are fully satisfied that a severance of the United States from all banks, *and of the several States from all banks*, would more certainly prevent over issues by those monied monopolies, than a Bank of the United States with *any* amount of capital.

We are obliged to defer announcing the premiums awarded at the Stock Fair, till our next.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Polk, of Tennesse, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, having received 116 votes—Mr. Bell, 103, and 5 scattering.

Mr. Franklin, Clerk by 146 votes.

Mr. Allen, Printer to the House, on the 11th ballot—Gales & Seaton's friends having gone to him, to defeat the election of Blair & Rives.

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Weir doorkeeper.

Mr. Clay, on a motion to print the Message, thought proper to attack the President in something of his usual style, regretting that possessing such views, the President should have convened Congress, &c.

The Secretary of War has notified the Governor of this State, that he need expect no call for troops to serve in Florida. This has given rise to much vituperation on the part of certain Whig Editors, who consider it fortunate that the call was withdrawn, as they seem to think it would not have been complied with. Whiggery as we know Kentucky to be, we are unwilling to acknowledge her want of chivalry and patriotism.

REV. THOMAS W. COIT.

A meeting of the Students of Morrison College, on Monday, Sept 11th, 1837, ROBERT P. HUNT, having been called to the chair and JOHN W. SCOTT appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Rev. Thomas W. Coit has tendered his resignation as President of Transylvania University—therefore,

Resolved, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Hall, Skillman, John Allan, Walter, and Wallace, be appointed to express to him our high regard and esteem for him as a gentleman and a professor,

And whereas, an Editor of the Lexington Intelligencer, in noticing the above resignation, has remarked that "since Dr. Coit has resigned, the friends of the institution may now expect it to prosper," therefore

Resolved, That we consider his remarks unjust, ungenerous, uncalled for, the result of a malignant and debased spirit, and intended for the gratification of a personal pique.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Editors of the Observer & Reporter and Kentucky Gazette be requested to give them a place in their papers. The meeting then adjourned. R. P. HUNT, *Chairman*.

JOHN W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

[COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, at the residence of her son, the Hon. Thomas M. Hickey, in this city, on Monday the 11th inst, MRS. SARAH J. HICKEY, consort of Mr. Simon Hickey, in her 71st year. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Lexington, in the family of her father, the late Francis McDermol, in the year 1779. This city was then a mere block-house, surrounded by a wilderness, infested by wild beasts and savage men. She has seen it in all its stages of advancement, and in all its vicissitudes of fortune, and was, at the time of her death, the senior inhabitant of a flourishing and populous city, commenced and built up under her eyes. She was raised in the faith of the Church of England; but from conviction she embraced the communion of the ancient religion of her forefathers—the Roman Catholic Church—into which she was received more than thirty years ago, by the instrumentality of that venerable and distinguished minister, the Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin; of which church she ever afterwards continued an exemplary, pious, and faithful member. In her last illness she had all the spiritual assistance and consolations of the Christian religion, under the ministry of her enlightened and worthy pastor, the Rev. Edward McMahon, and she died in the confident hope of immortal happiness, through the merits of her Redeemer, Jesus Christ. She lived to witness the veneration of her posterity to the third generation, and her name and virtues will abide in their hearts and memories forever, and be transmitted to their offspring as a rich bequest. T.

DIED—at his residence in Fayette county, on the 27th, of Congestive Fever, CAPT. RODHAM NEALE.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 10th Regt Kentucky Militia, upon motion of Adjutant D. L Price, and seconded by Major G. W. C. Graves, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call from amongst us our much esteemed friend and fellow officer, Capt. RODHAM NEALE,

Resolved, therefore, That we deeply deplore his untimely departure, and that in his death we truly say we have lost a valuable citizen, devoted friend, and gallant young officer.

Resolved, That it is our united opinion that in his death we have sustained an irreparable loss, and that we truly sympathise with his afflicted young widow for her departed and affectionate companion.

Resolved, That as a manifestation of the high regard which we have entertained for his inestimable worth, we will wear a badge of mourning upon our left arm for sixty days.

Resolved, That a letter of Condolence be written to his bereaved widow.

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers in Lexington be requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 34, for 1837.

25, 19, 47, 48, 30, 29, 59, 61, 5, 74, 49.

A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the city Library,
Lex. Ky.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY - Class E.

To be drawn Sept 23d, 1837,—15 drawn numbers.

CAPITALS.

35,295 dolls! 10,515 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! $3,000! $2,500! $2,350! $2,000! $1,750! $1,00! $1,500! $1,400! $1,300! $1,250! $1,200! and

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

In this Lottery there are 33,305 Prizes, amounting to $540,200.

Tickets—Ten Dollars—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

A. S. STREETER,
next door to City Library.
Lexingtnn, Sept. 14, 1837.—37-tds

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, &c.

100 CASES Negroes heavy best BROGANS;
50 cases Mens' Calf & Kip Shoes and Brogans,
20 cases Childrens' Shoes—assorted.
50 do. Cowhide Boots-very heavy
10 do. Waterproof Boots,
25 do. Womens' Shoes,—assorted
10 casks QUEENSWARE—assorted for Country Stores,
150 boxes GLASSWARE—comprising Tumblers, Decanters, Jars and Window Glass,
20 barrels MOLASSES,
200 bags Havana, Rio & Java COFFEE,
125 boxes G. P. Imperial TEA,
104 chests (very superior) do.,
50 boxes sup. *Honeydew* Cavendish Tobacco,
10 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
3 barrels old Peach do
5 pipes GIN,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, Port, & Sweet WINES,

All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1837.—37-1m

PUBLIC SALE OF CHAUMIERE,

LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY;

One of the handsomest improved Places in Kentucky

The undersigned being about to remove to the "Far West," will on THURSDAY OCTOBER 10, 1837,

PROCEED to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now offered for sale, is well known to the public as the celebrated *Choumiere des Prairies* of the late Colonel Meade: whether for its advantages as regards its location, being only 8½ miles from Lexington, and 14 miles from the Nicholasville Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber, and water, it cannot be surpassed in the State. The tract contains

400 ACRES,

Well Improved, and can be seen by any person disposed to purchse at any time previous to the sale.

There will be also sold at the same time Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, Hemp in stack, and Farming Utensils of every description: also,—HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

If deemed necessary, the land can be sold in two pieces of about 334 acres, and 64 acres. Each piece being well improved with necessary buildings, &c. for a family. Also will be sold,

600 *Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis creek, 5 miles from the town of Hartford.*

Terms of Sale. For the Land—one third cash in hand, the remainder in one and two years without interest, if punctually paid, a lien being retained on the Land. For the other articles—$10 and under, cash in hand; over that amount 12 months credit, notes with approved security will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. ROBARDS.

September 15th, 1837.—37-3t.

Obs. & Intel. insert 3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on the 2d *day of October next*, at Versailles, in Woodford county,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Containg 316 Acres, (belonging to the Estate of JOHN PARKER deceased,) within 3 miles of Versailles, near Clear-creek Meeting House. Any person wishing to see the Farm will call on MR. C. JONES who lives on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of March next, when possession will be given: the balance in 3 equal payments.

JOHN PARKER,
WILLIAM L. TODD. } *Ex'rs.*

September 12, 1837.—37-3t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper,

(*Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,*)

HAVE commenced receiving at their Store Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall Importain of

Amerioan, English, and Frenoh, Staple

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising a general and very desirable assortment, for the present and approaching seasons. A good stock of COLERAIN IRISH LINENS. We invite an early call from purchasers, believing that we *can please them in GOODS and PRICES.*

H. H. & H.

September 12, 1837.—37-1m.

Fine Kentucky Jeans.

WE keep constantly on hand, for sale by the Piece or at Retail, MCFADIN'S superior MERINO WOOL JEANS.

We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 pairs large heavy NEGRO SOCKS.

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER.

Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

IN pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, designating the 2d Monday in October next as the time of meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on that day, at their office in Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration all subjects relating to the affairs of the Company that may be submitted to them. By order of the Board,

A. O. NEWTON,
Secretary & Treasurer, Lex. & Ohio Rail Road Company.

37-ulm

Administrators Sale

ON SATURDAY, September 30, 1837, will be sold at the residence of George Clugston, three miles from Lexington, on the Winchester Turnpike, the Personal Estate of William K. Clugston, deceased, consisting of

1 Young NEGRO MAN,
1 do do WOMAN, and
two CHILDREN,
HORSES, 1 MULE, BEDS, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., on a credit of nine months, for all sums over Five Dollars, bond and approved security required.

GEORGE CLUGSTON, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 14, 1837.—37-3t

Observer and Rep. insert 3t

FAYETTE COUNTY, Set.

TAKEN UP by James Brock, living 6 miles from Lexington, near the Versailles road, one SORREL MARE, 4 or 5 years old, about 15½ hands high, blaze face, a small white spot on the right jaw, long mane and tail, walks and trots well, shod all round, had a leather strap round her neck—appraised by B. Blunt and Jer. Murphy, jr. to $120, before me this 26th day of August, 1837. D. BRADFORD, j p

Copy—att. J. C. ROBBS, clk. f c c

RUN AWAY.

ABOUT the 15th of August, my negro man, named BEN, was sent by the stage to Lexington, from the Blue Licks, but has not yet reported himself to me. I will give Ten Dollars as a reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or to Mr. Thomas B. Megowan, the Jailor at Lexington, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Ben is about 50 years of age, pretty well known in the neighborhood of Lexington, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a little gray, he is clothed with stout Jeans, and flannel shirts, he is a hemp hackler, has a wife at the Blue Licks but is in the habit of visiting at the widow McIlvain's & the other free negroes in her neighborhood.

CLEMENTSMITH.

Lexington, Sept. 7th 1837—37-3t

VALUABLE AND TRIED

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH; A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM; A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of GEO. W. NORTON, Main street.

August 5, 1837.—31-tf.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a *Permanent Depository for the sale of Bibles of the various descriptions by the American Bible Society, has been opened in Short Street in this City, two doors below the Post Office*, where they will be furnished to purchasers at the Society's prices in New York, with the exception of the finer bound copies on which there is laid the additional charge of cost and carriage from New York.

The following are at present in Store, viz:
Quarto Bibles, in various paper & binding $2 85 to $10 50.
Royal Octavo Reference Bibles, $2, to $7 50.
Plainly bound Octavo Bibles, $1,25.
Duodecimo Reference Bibles, 80 cts to $1,31¼.
Common Duodecimo Bibles, in quantities, at 50 to 85 cents.
Fine pocket Bibles, at $1, to $2 50.
Testaments in common and fine binding, at 15 to 56¼ cents.

ALSO—For sale at the Depository, a supply of the TRACTS of the American Tract Society, and many publications of the American Sunday School Union, which will be furnished to Societies and individuals, at the New York prices.

EDWARD F. BERKLEY,
Agent for Lexington and Vicinity.
Bible Society.

Lexington, july 26, 1837 34-8t

55th Notice!

PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington. June 10, 1837—24-tf

LAW NOTICE.

MY Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Anpeals, and Woolford and Jessamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLEY and MADISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those i which they were not engaged against me.

DANL MAYES

Lexington, March. 4. 1837 10-tf

Public Sale.

I WILL offer at Public Auction, on Friday, the 15th day of Sept. next, my late residence in the city of Lexington, situated on the Curds road (Mainstross Street) just within the City limits, with 10 Acres of ground attached thereto, binding on Longwood Avenue, and fronting about 40 poles on said road, which is about being McAdamised, the road having been put under contract a few days since. The buildings are of brick, commodious and new.

Also—22 Acres of Land adjoinig same, divided into Lots to suit purchasers.

Sale to take place on the premises, commencing at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

I will also sell at Private Sale, "LONGWOOD," my present residence adjoining the above, connecting with the Curds road by an avenue 60 feet wide by 44 poles in length, and binding on Merino Street on the north, containing 17 or 18 acres—on which is perhaps the best selection of young fruit trees in the State, just beginning to bear—together with a great variety of Evergreens, Shrubbery, &c. &c.—Either of the above Places are worthy of the attention of any gentleman wishing to obtain a pleasant and healthy residence in the City.—Such property is seldom put in market—but contemplating a removal to the *"far west,"* I will sell Longwood on accommodating terms, if application is made on or before the 15th Sept.,—if sold by that day. I will dispose of 20 acres of Corn in the field, together with my stock of Cattle, Hogs, &c., on the said day at Auction. If Longwood is not sold privately, by or on that day, it will no longer be in market, and I will content myself with the sale of the first named property.

JAMES L. HICKMAN.

Aug. 31, 1837.—35-tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons having unsettled accounts with Mr J. T. FRAZER, are respectfully requested to present them for settlement.—Those indebted to him in notes or accounts, *which are due*, are respectfully informed that if not paid, suits will be brought the ensoing September term.

W. C. BELL, *Assignee.*

Lexington, Aug. 19, 1837.—34-1m

SELLING OFF AT COST

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ARE now offering at the Store of J. T. FRAZER, *Marble Front, Main street, Lexington*, out of one of the

Largest Stocks of Goods,

IN THE CITY!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZETTS, MERINOES, plain and figured; and a great variety of LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, can now be had at less than wholesale prices, or at cost, FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

W. C. BELL, *Assignee.*

Aug. 19, 1837.—34-tf

ST. CATHARINE'S

Female Academy,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 28th. The young Ladies are requested to return on that day, to resume their classes.

Lexington, Ky., August 22, 1837.—34-2m

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

july 19, 1837, 32-tf

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty of employing mechanics to finish the State House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30 and 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that purpose.

The carpentering work and the plastering and rough casting will constitute the two principal items of expense in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The buildings are to be painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with tin. And the Square, three hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed with an iron paling or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the necessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati, and take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects those who engage to do the work or any portion of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the permanent seat of government of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for a good large city, and only wanting mechanics to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff bank, about 300 miles from the mouth of said river; and is a point that can be reached by steamboats the greater part of the year. It is not only a high and handsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying, that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now commencing operations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be located at that place. Both banks have branches, and as they have been chartered for a great number of years, there is little doubt but suitable and permanent buildings will be erected for each.

The general government, by her agent, has purchased a site for an *Arsenal*, adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large buildings of brick is to be erected. In addition to all this, the undersigned has personal knowledge of divers individuals, citizens, who would put up good large buildings of brick if there were a good supply of mechanics in the country.

It is believed that mechanics who wish to emigrate, would do well to move to Arkansas within the next six or eight months. Besides finding plenty of work to do there they will find the price invariably high. We have had no excessively good times, and we expect no very hard times. The causes which produced high prices in the States generally, and which are now passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, and all the distress and evils consequent on such folly and extravagance, are not looked for in Arkansas for some years to come. We have had no Banks there to tempt us with their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild speculation. The prices of Arkansas are as high, if not much higher, at this time than the prices of Kentucky, and as money will be increased by the making of banks in Arkansas, it cannot be expected that the prices there will come down, when all a limit that the present prices of this country are too high, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue to do well by emigrating to Arkansas.

The undersigned intends to give the work of the public buildings to mechanics who will accompany him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, that they be sober men who can be relied on and their charges reasonable.

Individuals wishing to contract will communicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kentucky, where he will be, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their communications, they will please furnish a bill of prices for the work they are willing to undertake Carpenters can say they will work by the Louisville *printed* prices, more or less, as they may make their bid. Bricklayers will say what will be their charge for making and laying, and what for laying only. And in like manner others will give a bill of prices.

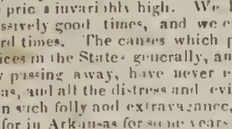
Mechanics who know themselves to be good workmen, and of good character, and who are willing to emigrate would do well to visit the undersigned, if convenient, and have a personal interview with him.

It will be expected that those who get a contract, will take with them a sufficient number of hands to complete the work in a reasonable time, and that they will be ready to leave by the first of October.

The Boats of the Arkansas trade are brought up the river in the summer, for the purpose of repairing, and return as soon as the water will admit in the fall; upon any of those boats a speedy and cheap passage may be had.

E. A. MORE,
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Ark.

July 25, 1837—33-8t.



Railroad Regulations.

CAR HOURS
AT LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT.

FIRST LINE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON every morning at 5 o'clock, and arrive at *Frankfort* at 9, a m, before the departure of the *Accommodation Stages* for Louisville. Leave FRANKFORT at 4 o'clock, p m, after the arrival of the *Accommodation Stages* from Louisville, and arrive at Lexington at 8.

☞PASSENGERS from *Lexington to Louisville*, will, by this arrangement, be carried through in *daylight*.

SECOND LINE.

Leave LEXINGTON every day at 2 o'clock, p m, and arrive at *Frankfort* at 7, before the departure of the MAIL STAGE for Louisville. Returning, leave FRANKFORT every morning at 8 o'clock, after the arrival of the MAIL STAGE from Louisville, and arrive at *Lexington* at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES B. LEWIS,
MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION

☞*This arrangement to commence on Sunday the 30th day of July*, 1837.

July 29, 1837—31-tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

TAKE NOTICE, That I will attend with the Commissioners and County Surveyor on the 20th of September next, and proceed to establish the corners of the Farm on which I now live, it being part of M'Kee's Survey, lying and being in Jessamine county, and state of Kentucky, on the waters of Hickman creek.

JOHN T. JACKSON.

August 22, 1837.—31-3w

An Apprentice Wanted

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32-tf

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at $5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, *Editor*.

J. S. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

oct. 15, 1836—55-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY}
Lexington, July 3d 1837. }

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. for the last six months, out of the profits, has been declared this day, and will be paid to the stockholders on demand at the Bank. Full dividend will be allowed on all sums paid in, on or before the first of January last, and at the same rate from the 15th may last, on the 7th Instalment of $5 per share then due and paid.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lex. July 6, 1837—27-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Medical Department.

THE TRUSTEES having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, into Professor in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following faculty:

Anatomy & Surgery, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor, and JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D.

Theory & Practice, by JOHN EBERLE, M. D

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by WM. H. RICHARDSON. M. D.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by CHAS. W. SHORT, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by THOMAS D MITCHELL, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $110. The Graduation fee, $20

The Notes of all solvent State Banks will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, *Dean.*

Lexington, july 19, 1837 22-tf.

☞The Publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of $5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz:

Kentucky—Louisville Journal and Advertiser Maysville Eagle *Ohio*—Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal and Hemisphere, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican Cleveland Herald, *Tennessee*—Nashville Whig & Planter and Union, Memphis Enquirer, Knoxville Gazette. *Alabama*—Huntsville Advocate and Democrat, Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, Mobile Register and Advocate. *Missouri*—St. Louis Republican, and Palmyra Gazette. *Mississippi*—Natchez Journal, Vicksburg Register, Jackson Mississippian, Woodville Republican. *Louisiana*—New Orleans Bee, True American and Bulletin, Alexandria Gazette, *Georgia*—Milledgeville Recorder, Savanah Republican, Augusta Constitutionalist. *South Carolina*—Charleston Courier and Mercury, Columbia Telescope. *North Carolina*—Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer. *Arkansas*—Little Rock Advocate and Gazette. *Illinois*, Jacksonville Advocate, Vandalia Whig. Alton Journal, Galena Advertiser. *Indiana*—New Albany Gazette, Indianopolis Journal, Madison Republican, Logansport Gazette. *Virginia*—Richmond Whig and Enquirer, Winchester Republican, Wheeling Times, Lynchburg Virginian, Charlottsville Advocate. *District of Columbia*—Washington city Intelligencer, Globe and Reformer *New York*—Spirit of the Times *Michigan*—Detroit Courier.

SEPTEMBER.

Specie Payments Resumed

NOTWITHSTANDING the unexampled severity of the times, SYLVESTER is happy to say that he has continued (as ever heretofore) to PAY ALL PRIZES ON DEMAND,—and he has likewise the satisfaction to inform his patrons and the public, that his good luck has in no wise forsaken his Old Established Office, having sold and paid during the month past, several of the most splendid CAPITALS. ☞The number and brilliancy of the PRIZES to be drawn in September cannot fail to attract the attention of all those who want CASH—and as the field for investment is rich and ample, we hope no time will be lost in sending for Tickets, which, it is to be hoped, will fill the holders' pocket with the needful.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 *Broadway N. Y.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 6.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Sept. 25, 1837.

SCHEME.

20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 1,640 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 300 dolls! &c.

Tickets for Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 65 Dollars—Packages of Shares in proportion.

30 Thousand Dolls.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.
CLASS NUMBER 7 FOR 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Sept. 30, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 50 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of $500! 20 of $300, &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for $130—Packages of Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
30-tdd 130 *Broadway N. Y.*

New Wholesale and Retail

Grocery Store

FRANCIS McLEAR
AND
PHILIP O'CONNELL

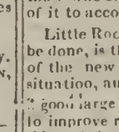
HAVE entered into Partnership in the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

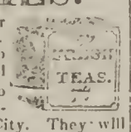
GROCERY BUSINESS,
UNDER THE NAME OF
M'LEAR & O'CONNELL.

At the North West Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern, and opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop,

Where they are now receiving a large & well selected assortment of

GROCERIES.





Which, they offer very low for cash. They are prepared to receive and forward Goods consigned to their care, on as liberal terms as any house in the City. They will make liberal advances on goods consigned to them. They have a *House on Water Street*, close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will save drayage.

They have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. SHROYER, the owner of Dupuy's celebrated Mills.

They have also made arrangements with a celebrated manufacturer of STONE-WARE at Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on commission. They have now on hand several wagon loads, well assorted which they offer on liberal terms.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock. Merchants from a distance will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Lexington, may 6, 1837—19-tf.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

IS RECEIVING HIS

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

HIS stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; he intends to sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites his customers and purchasers generally, to give him a call.

Lexington, April 21, 1837—17-tf.

Botanic Medicines.

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

All of which are warranted genuine. *Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters*, and *Nervine*, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, *Anti-Syphilis* or *Purifying Syrup*—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorbutous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howard's improved system of Botanic Medicine Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating liniment, an infallible cure for Cramp, &c.

April 25 1837—17-tf.

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles—as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western country.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lex april 21, 1837—16-tf.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of *FANCY GOODS*, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of *French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKONETS and MUSLINS*, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. 34, Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

N. B. A large lot of RICE'S KID SLIPPERS, just received.

may 3, 1837—18-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS;
A FRESH SUPPLY.
JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

☞PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and care.

June 1, 1837.—22-tf.

NEW
FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
" Tables do do
Centre " do do
Pier " do do
Enclosed Bason Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;
SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogony Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

☞They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

☞VENEERS for sale.

☞Just received, a [illegible]le, one of Swift's Iron-trusted Patent Cushion-hammer *PIANOS*—Also, a se[illegible] of Piano for sale or rent.

TH[illegible] POWELL,
HO[illegible] E. DUMICK,
Main st. 2[illegible]ove the Library.
Lexington, Nov. 2[illegible] -74-tf

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufactuers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in *Town* or *Country*. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY *of every description*, against the perils of the sea.

☞"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'REAR,
LEONID. WHEELER,
} Directors.
A. O. NEWTON, Secty.

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.

Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-tf

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his *CABINET SHOP* and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-tf

TOW LINEN &C.

5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yards BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

Lex, feb 18, 1837—8-tf

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.
AND
GEORGE R. M'KEE,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
LEXINGTON Ky.

WILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort

Office on Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's corner.

Lexington, June 9th, 1837—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as it can be bought in the city.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

may 3, 1837—18-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of

VANPELT & FRANKLIN,

Was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm can be paid to either of us, and all debts contracted by the firm will be paid by S. B. VANPELT. It is desired that all who may be owing us should come forward and settle immediately, as H. B. FRANKLIN contemplates moving to the west next fall.

S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANKLIN.

Lex. June 21, 1837—26-tf.

S. B. Vanpelt

WILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

June 21, 1837. 26-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, July 26, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank that an Instalment (being the eighth) of five dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 5th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & H.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GEN. OF SUBSISTENCY,
Washington July 1, 1837.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this office until the second day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Floor
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1838, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1838.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
550 bushels of new white field Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
4000 pounds of hard tallow Candles
800 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1838.

At St. Louis, Missouri.

600 barrels of Pork.
1250 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
550 bushels of new white field Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
4000 pounds of hard tallow Candles
800 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien Mississippi river.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1838.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1838.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1837, and January and February, 1838.

At New York,

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

At Baltimore,

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1838, and 1st March, 1839.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped. The beans in water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1838. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany the proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in cash, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

June 29—28-t15thS.